
Written County Profiles

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Utah State and County Profiles:

Data Sources and Definitions

Population

1999 County Population – Population is a Census type count of the population on July 1 of each year. In effect it is a "body count" with the fundamental identifier being "usually lives here." Therefore, it differs from the concept of "legal residence" or "permanent residence." This is a point in time measurement of a stock (number of persons).

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Population Density – Population per square mile. Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

2030 Projected County Population – Population is a Census type count of the population on July 1 of each year. Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Projected Average Household Size – Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Projected Median Age – This is the age at which half of the subject population is older and half is younger. Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

City Population Estimate – A count of the population on July 1 of each year. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Personal Income and Wages

Total Personal Income – Personal income is the income that is received by persons from participation in production, from both government and business transfer payments, and from government interest (which is treated like a transfer payment). It is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance. The personal income of an area is the income that is received by, or on behalf of, all the individuals who live in the area; therefore, the estimates of personal income are presented by the place of residence of the income recipients." REIS CD RCN-0203

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Per Capita Income – "This measure of income is calculated as the dividends, interest, and rent of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area.

In computing per capita personal income for States and counties, BEA uses the Census Bureau's annual midyear population estimates. Except for the college student and other seasonal populations, which are measured on April 1, the population for all years is estimated on July 1." REIS CD RCN-0203. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Total Wages – These are wages (in thousands of dollars) associated with Non-Agricultural Payroll Employment. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Labor Market Indicators

Labor Force – This includes all non-military persons who are at least 16 years old and who are willing and able to work. It include persons currently employed and those actively seeking employment (the unemployed). Labor force is by place of residence. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Employed – This is an estimate of the number of persons who, during a reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Unemployed – This is an estimate of the number of persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4-week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Unemployment Rate – The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Employment

Nonagricultural Employment – A calendar year average of the number of employees. Some workers are reported by more than one employer, therefore, the count is not of persons, but of jobs. Counts are provided for the following major industries: Manufacturing, Mining, Construction, TCU (Transportation, Communications, and Utilities), Trade, F.I.R.E. (Finance, Insurance and Real Estate), Government, and Services. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Projected Total Employment – Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Largest Employers

Data are presented for both establishments and firms. The term "establishment" is a specific physical worksite for an employer. For most employers, this is the actual street location at which business is conducted. For others, with no permanent worksite, it is the location from which they conduct their business (sometimes residences). Also, for construction and some mining firms, it is the Utah headquarters or office location rather than the actual jobsite. Some employers conduct business at multiple establishments or worksites within the state. In this situation, data in the "establishment" tables are presented separately for each establishment or worksite. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – The census includes as a farm every place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold or normally would have been sold during the census year. Source: USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

Construction – Permit authorized residential construction collected from all cities and counties in the state. Residential building permits are made up of three components: single-family homes, multifamily units, and mobile homes/cabins. Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research Data, University of Utah.

Retail Sales – Gross Taxable Retail Sales: Under the Utah sales tax law, all final retail sales, leases, and rentals of tangible property are taxable. In addition, services on tangible personal property, as well as admission charges for amusement, entertainment or recreation and charges made by restaurants for furnished meals are taxable.

Amounts paid for utilities, as well as charges for hotel, motel and trailer court accommodations are taxable. Out-of-state purchases of tangible property for use in Utah are subject to the use tax and are included in the statistic. Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total taxable value of all property--locally and centrally assessed at 100% of its fair market value, based upon its location and status as of January 1st each year. Source: Property Tax Division, Utah State Tax Commission in Annual Statistical Report.

Land Ownership – Federal lands are owned by the BLM, Forest Service, National Recreation Areas, National Wildlife Refuge, USFS and BLM Wilderness Areas, Military, National Parks and Bankhead Jones. Other lands include American Indian Reservation, and private which may include local government. State lands include Utah State Parks and Recreation Areas, Utah State Wildlife Reserves, and State Trust Lands. Source: Trust Lands GIS Database.

State of Utah

November 2000

History and Settlement

Utah, named after the Ute Indian tribe, was founded by mormon pioneers in 1847. In 1896 Utah became the 45th state to receive statehood and since its population has grown from 276,749 in 1900 to over 2.1 million people in 1999. Mining, as well as agricultural development, was an integral part of the Utah economy in the early years. The advent of the transcontinental railroad at Promontory Summit in 1869 spurred economic development not only in Utah but throughout the West and is considered one of the most important events in Utah history. Today the Utah economy continues to expand through industries such as Services, Trade, Tourism and Government.

Population

Utah's population was estimated at 2,121,053 as of July 1, 1999 and has an average density of 25.8 persons per square mile. The state grew at an average annual rate of 2.3% during the 1990s. The projected average household size in 2000 is 2.97. The projected median age for the state is 27.6 (2000). Utah is projected to have nearly 3.7 million people by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for the state is \$46.7 billion in 1998, per capita income was \$22,240 in 1998. Total nonagricultural payroll wages were \$28.8 billion in 1999.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in the state increased by 2.1% from 1998 to 1,083,912 in 1999. There are 40,498 unemployed people which creates an unemployment rate of 3.7%, slightly lower than the U.S. rate of 4.2%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment reached 1,048,498 in 1999 in the state. Services is the largest industry accounting for 28% of employment, trade accounts for 24%. Government is also a major industry with 17% of employment and manufacturing accounts for 13%. Utah's total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.4% from 902,717 in 1990 to 2,290,819 in 2030.

Largest Employers

With about 21,500 employees, the State of Utah ranks as the largest employer. Six of the next eight top employers provide educational services. The University of Utah (including the University Hospital) and Brigham Young University each have roughly 17,000 employees. Granite, Jordan, and Davis school districts and Utah State University each have between 6,500 and 8,000 workers. Hill Air Force Base, with 9,500 jobs, occupies the number four rank. Convergys, a multi-county telemarketing company, and Smith's Food King round out Utah's top ten largest employers. The U.S. Postal Service and the Internal Revenue Service, with 6,000 and 4,000 jobs, respectively, are prominent employers. Salt Lake County government, other major retail chains, IHC (a health-care organization), additional school districts and hospitals, Delta Airlines, Cordant Technologies (Thiokol Corp.), United Parcel Service, U.S. West Communications, Icon Health and Fitness and Salt Lake City Corporation each occupy a strong presence in Utah's economy.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – The state of Utah has 12,024,661 acres of land in 14,181 farms, 5,987 were full time farms in 1997. The average size of all farms was 848 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$877.3 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 28% of this and livestock sales for 72%.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Utah in 1999 was 20,350.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$30 billion in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total assessed property value in the state in 1999 was \$95.0 billion.

Land Ownership – There are 54,132,902 acres in the State of Utah, 63.9% of the land is owned by the federal government. Private/local government land accounts 21.6% of the area, and the state owns 10.1%, American Indian reservations cover 4.4%.

Beaver County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Beaver County was created in 1856, and named for the Beaver River. The county prospered in the 19th century due to a unique blend of mining, transportation, trade, and farming. The mining of lead, silver, gold, copper, and other minerals produced an economic boom for about a decade in the 1870s and 1880s. The town of Milford, founded in 1870 by livestock growers, became an important transportation center for shipping ore and livestock to Salt Lake. Recently, eastern Beaver County has benefitted from tourism associated with southern Utah's National Parks due to its situation next to Interstate 15. Elk Meadows ski resort is also a tourist draw.

Population

The population of Beaver County is 5,881 (1999). It ranks 24th among Utah counties in population. The population density of Beaver County is 2.3 persons per mile, which makes it one of the less densely populated counties in the state. During the 1990s, Beaver grew at an average rate of 2.3% per year, the same rate at which the state grew. By the year 2030 Beaver County is projected to grow to a population of 9,653. The projected average household size of Beaver is 2.86 (2000), the state average in that category is 2.97. The county's median age, projected at 29.4 for 2000, is higher than the state average of 27.6. Beaver County's largest city, Beaver, has a population of 2,433 (1999). Its population is projected to grow to 4,006 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Beaver County is \$98.6 million (1998). Current per capita income is \$16,705 (1998), which ranks 11th lowest among all Utah counties. The per capita income is 75% of the state average. Total non-agricultural payroll wages for Beaver are \$37.3 million (1999).

Labor Market Indicators

The labor force of Beaver County is 2,338 (1999). This is 3.1% lower than the previous year. Of this labor force there are 91 people unemployed, which creates an unemployment rate of 3.9%. Beaver County has the 9th lowest unemployment rate in the state and it is .2% higher than the state average of 3.7%.

Employment

Beaver County had nonagricultural employment totaling 1,841 in 1999. Government, trade, and services account for the majority of Beaver County's major industry employment. Industries relating to tourism, rail transportation, and food manufacturing are also important. These trends are expected to continue into the twenty-first century. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.5% from 2,033 in 1990 to 5,425 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers include Circle Four Farms, the Beaver County School District, Beaver Valley Hospital, Milford Valley Memorial Hospital, Elk Meadows Resort, Union Pacific Railroad, and a long list of overnight accommodations and eating establishments (tourism-related).

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Beaver County has 130,994 acres of land in 219 farms, 124 were full time farms (1997). The county is the number one producer of hogs and pigs in the state. Hay, dairy products, cattle, and corn are also important commodities to the Beaver County economy. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$58 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 11% of this and livestock sales for 89%.

Construction – In 1999 Beaver County reported 58 residential building permits issued.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$56.8 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – 1999 total assessed property value for Beaver County is \$391.3 million.

Land Ownership – The state and federal governments own much of the land in Beaver County. Of 1,653,016 total acres in Beaver, 78% is owned by the federal government, while another 9.6% is owned by state government. The remaining land in the county is privately owned, owned by municipal organizations, or state sovereign lands.

Box Elder County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Fur trappers explored the eastern and northern parts of Box Elder County during the 1820s and 1830s, but permanent white settlement did not occur until 1851, when Willard and Brigham City were settled. The territorial legislature created Box Elder County from part of Weber County in 1856, and named it for the proliferation of box elder trees growing there. The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869 with the driving of the Golden Spike at Promontory Point, and railroad industries became important to several northern Utah counties. Agriculture has always played an important role in the county's economy, with over 43% of the land in agricultural use. The defense and aerospace industry has also been important since 1957.

Population

Box Elder County has a population of 41,732 people (1999) and ranks seventh in the state in size. The county has a population density of 7.3 persons per square mile (1999). Throughout the 1990s, Box Elder has grown at an average rate of 1.5% per year, slower than the state average of 2.3%. The projected average household size in Box Elder County is 3.0 (2000), compared to the average size of 3.0 for the state. The projected median age is 28 (2000), slightly higher than the state median age of 27.6. By 2030, the population in the county is projected to reach 70,755 people. 17,129 people reside in its largest city, Brigham City (1999). The projected population of the city in 2030 is 24,509.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income in Box Elder County in 1998 was \$895.6 million. The county's per capita income in 1998 was \$21,359, ranking 5th highest among counties and 96% of the state average. The state per capita income in 1998 was \$22,240. The total nonagricultural wages in Box Elder County for 1999 were \$556.1 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Box Elder County in 1999 was 18,470, with a .9% decrease from 1998. The county's unemployed in 1999 totaled 858, with an unemployment rate of 4.6%, higher than the state rate of 3.7%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 1999 was 18,095. Manufacturing accounts for almost half of Box Elder County's employment (1999). Trade, government, and services are also significant major industry employers. Economic activity is centered around railroad transportation and federal military related employment. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2% from 19,598 in 1990 to 43,756 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in Box Elder include: Autoliv (motor vehicle parts); Thiokol Corporation (space technology); La-Z-Boy (furniture manufacturing); Box Elder County School District; Nucor Steel (metal products manufacturing); Flying J Corporate Offices (fuels); Vulcraft (division of Nucor Steel); and Misc. and Substitutes.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Box Elder County has 1,357,743 acres of land in farms with 1,077 farms, 516 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$102.2 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 36% of this and livestock sales for 64%. Box Elder is a leading county in many measures of agricultural productivity. Box Elder leads the state in the total grain production (wheat, barley, oats, and corn). Box Elder was also among the leading counties in production of alfalfa hay and other hay. The county had the largest inventory of cattle and calves and is a major dairy county. The county is also a major sheep producing county. Small farmers have found an important distribution center for fruit and vegetable crops, selling them in dozens of farm stands in an area along Highway 89 near Brigham City known locally as the "Fruitway."

Construction – The total number of residential building permits in 1999 in Box Elder County were 459.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$392.6 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value for Box Elder County in 1999 was \$1.7 billion.

Land Ownership – Box Elder County has 3,607,049 acres of land, 39.6% of the land is federally owned, and 6% of the land is state owned. The remaining land includes private, municipal, and state sovereign lands.

Cache County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Early trappers “cached” their furs and supplies in Cache County for safekeeping, and the territorial legislature decided to keep the name when they officially established the county in 1856. Connections to both regional and transcontinental railroads in the 1870s provided jobs for county residents and opened new markets for their grain and dairy products. Commercial creameries, flour mills, woolen mills, and knitting factories developed around Cache’s booming turn-of-the-century farm production. Utah State University, founded in Logan in 1888, has become the county’s largest single employer.

Population

Cache County has a population of 87,440 (1999) and ranks fifth in the state in size. The county has a population density of 75.1 persons per square mile (1999). Throughout the 1990s, Cache County has grown at an average rate of 2.4% per year, slightly higher than the state average of 2.3%. The projected average household size is 3.2, compared to the average size of 3.0 for the state. The projected median age in Cache County is 23.9, lower than the state median age of 27.6 (2000). By 2030, the population is projected to surpass 143,040 people. An estimated 40,778 people live in Logan, the largest city (1999). The projected population of the city in 2030 is 61,428.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income in Cache County in 1998 was \$1,560.2 million. The county’s per capita income in 1998 was \$17,887 and 80% of the state average. The state per capita income in 1998 was \$22,240. The total nonagricultural wages in Cache County in 1999 were \$880 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Cache County in 1999 was 44,065, with a 2.4% increase from 1998. The county’s unemployed in 1999 totaled 1,205 with an unemployment rate of 2.7%, lower than the state rate of 3.7%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 1999 was 41,171. Major industry employment data indicates that manufacturing, government, services, and trade account for much of the county’s nonagricultural employment. Cache County’s economy is highly dependent on Utah State University and on food manufacturing. Miscellaneous manufacturing, electronic machine manufacturing, agriculture, and printing and publishing are also important. Cache’s economy is expected to continue its dependence upon the state school and food manufacturing. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.3% from 36,535 in 1990 to 88,982 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers include: Utah State University; Icon (health & fitness); Cache County School District; EA Miller (food manufacturing), Convergys, Logan Regional Hospital (medical services); and Logan City School District.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Cache County has 226,374 acres of land in 1,232 farms, 531 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$104.8 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 13% of this and livestock sales for 87%. Cache County is a major producer of wheat, barley, oats, corn and alfalfa hay. The county has the second largest inventory of cattle in the state, and is the leading producer of milk cows.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in 1999 in Cache County was 735.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases for Cache County amounted to \$877.5 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in Cache County in 1999 was \$2.7 billion.

Land Ownership – Cache County has 747,735 acres of land, 37.2% of the land is federally owned, and 4.7% of the land is state owned. The remaining land includes municipal, state sovereign lands, and private lands.

Carbon County

November 2000

History and Settlement

The high barrier of the Wasatch Plateau delayed settlement of the Price River Valley in Carbon County until the 1870s. Named for the vast coal deposits in the area, Carbon County was separated from Emery County in 1894 by the territorial legislature. Farming and ranching were the primary economic activities until coal was discovered in the 1880s. Coal mining became the major catalyst for development, with mining companies building and running towns and importing large numbers of foreign laborers.

Population

An estimated 21,422 people live in Carbon County (1999). Carbon County is the 12th largest of the 29 counties in Utah, but is seventh most dense with 14.5 persons per square mile. During the 1990s the county's population has increased at an average annual rate of .7% – among the four lowest rates of counties in the state, and much lower than the state rate of population growth from 1990 to 1999, 2.3%. Carbon's projected average household size of 2.7 people is among the lowest in the state, the average for the state as a whole is 3.0 (2000). The projected median age in Carbon County is 29.5, and for the state is 27.6 (2000). For the year 2030 the population is projected at about 27,248 people. The largest city, Price, has a population of 9,012 (1999) and is projected to grow to 11,481 in 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income in Carbon County in 1998 was \$418.9 million. The county's 1998 per capita income of \$19,930, while only 90% of the state average of \$22,240, was 8th highest among Utah's 29 counties. Total nonagricultural wages in 1999 were \$232.1 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Carbon County in 1999 was 9,710 with a 1.9% increase from 1998. The county's unemployed in 1999 totaled 682. The unemployment rate of 7.0% is the sixth highest rate among counties in the state and is much higher than the state rate of 3.7%.

Employment

Carbon County's nonagricultural employment totaled 9,209. Government, services, and trade industries comprise nearly 75% of Carbon County's total employment. Mining accounts for 10.04% of employment. Since 1980, the services and manufacturing industries have grown fastest, while mining has lost the greatest percentage of employment. While coal remains a central focus, the growing travel/tourism and manufacturing industries may help stabilize the county's historic pattern of economic booms and busts associated with dependence upon the mining sector. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.5% from 9,302 in 1990 to 16,879 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The Carbon County School District, Castleview Hospital (medical services), Price City (local government administration), Carbon County and County Court Complex, Canyon Fuels Company and Cyprus Plateau (coal mining), and the College of Eastern Utah are all major employers in Carbon County.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Carbon County has 199 farms on approximately 201,679 acres of land. Carbon County has 201,679 acres of land in 199 farms, 76 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$3.6 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 11% of this and livestock sales for 89%. The largest agricultural crops in Carbon County are corn, oats, and hay. The county has a relatively small livestock industry.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in 1999 in Carbon County was 217.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases for Carbon County amounted to \$344.8 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in Carbon County in 1999 was \$941.1 million.

Land Ownership – The state and federal governments own much of the land in Carbon County. Of 947,632 total acres in Carbon, 47.5% is owned by the federal government, while another 13.1% is owned by state government. The remaining land in the county is privately owned, American Indian Reservation, owned by municipal organizations, or state sovereign lands.

Daggett County

November 2000

History and Settlement

First settled by fur trappers and traders in the 1820s and 1830s, Daggett County was not created until 1917, when the state legislature carved it out of the northern end of Uintah County. It was the last of the state's counties to be organized. Daggett County was named after Ellsworth Daggett, who helped introduce irrigation to the area so farmers could live there. Until that time, the county was used mainly for the summer grazing of sheep and cattle from Wyoming and northern Utah. The Flaming Gorge Dam, built in the late 1950s, brought the creation of a whole new town, Dutch John, to house the dam's workers.

Population

Daggett County has a population of 737 people (1999) and is the smallest county in the state in population size. The county has a population density of 1.1 persons per square mile (1999). Throughout the 1990s, Daggett County has grown at an average rate of 0.5% per year, slower than the state average of 2.3%. The projected average household size in Daggett County 2.4 (2000), compared to the average size of 3.0 for the state. The projected median age is 36.6, higher than the state median age of 27.6 (2000). By 2030, the population is projected to surpass 937 people. The county's largest city is Manila, 216 people (1999) reside there. The projected population of the city in 2030 is 289.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income in Daggett County in 1998 was \$12.8 million. The county's per capita income in 1998 was \$17,734, 15th highest among counties and 80% of the state average. The state's per capita income in 1998 was \$22,240. The total nonagricultural wages in Daggett County in 1999 were \$10.6 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Daggett County in 1999 was 417 with a 2.0% increase from 1998. The county's unemployed in 1999 totaled 16. The unemployment rate of 3.8% is the eighth lowest rate among counties in the state and is just higher than the state rate of 3.7%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 1999 was 437. Government accounts for 50% of Daggett's 1999 non-agricultural employment. Services account for 24%. The Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir and the Ashley National Forest are central to the county's economy for the large numbers of people employed in both government and tourism-related industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.5% from 444 in 1990 to 814 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers include: Flaming Gorge Lodge; Daggett School District; Daggett County; Flaming Gorge Corporation; U.S. Forest Service; Motor Vehicle Division; Red Canyon Lodge Company; and U.S Bureau of Reclamation.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Daggett County has 26,485 acres of land in 36 farms, 21 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$1.4 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 30% of this and livestock sales for 70%. Daggett County produces hay, cattle, and some sheep.

Construction – There were no residential building permits issued in Daggett County in 1999.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases for Daggett County amounted to \$11.1 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Daggett County was \$113.8 million in 1999.

Land Ownership – Daggett County has 447,894 acres of land, 80.6% of it is federally owned, and 8.8% of the land is state owned. The remaining lands are municipal, state sovereign lands, and private lands.

Davis County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Davis County was one of the original eight counties created in 1850, at the legislative assembly of the Territory of Deseret. The county was named for Captain Daniel C. Davis, of the Mormon Battalion. The county's agricultural potential was recognized quickly by the Mormon pioneers, who moved livestock there for forage during their first winter in Utah. Davis county farmers experimented with new crops, equipment, and irrigation methods. Defense installations such as Hill Air Force Base began to employ large numbers of people in the 1940s, and the economy shifted towards the service industry to support the increasing population and development. With the Wasatch mountains in the east and the Great Salt Lake in the west, Davis County has commercial, governmental, and natural landmarks. Antelope Island State Park, Farmington Canyon and waterfowl management areas celebrate nature while Lagoon, Cherry Hill, the Bountiful Davis Art Center, the Farmington Art Chapel, and several golf courses are recreational attractions.

Population

Davis is the smallest county in Utah in land area, and the second most dense, with 771.9 people per square mile. Its 1999 population, 235,438 is the third highest in the state. The county has sustained a growth rate of 2.5% per year through the 1990s—just higher than the state average of 2.3%. Davis County's projected 2000 average household size is 3.01 people per household, slightly higher than the state average of 2.97 people per household. The county's projected median age is 28.4; the state's median age is 27.6 (2000). Davis County's population is projected to top 392,000 by 2030. Layton, the largest city in the county, has a 1999 population of 56,469 people, projected to be 97,181 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Davis County in 1998 was \$5 billion (ranked third in the state). Total personal income for the state is \$46.7 billion. Along with the other major metropolitan counties, Davis has a relatively high per capita income and is ranked 4th in the state. In 1998, the county's per capita income was \$21,603. The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Davis County in 1999 were \$2.1 billion.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Davis County is 117,954 people a 2.1% increase from 1998. Of these people, 4,083 are unemployed. The unemployment rate in Davis County is 3.5%, the fourth lowest rate in the state. This rate is slightly lower than the state unemployment rate of 3.7%, and considerably lower than the U.S. rate of 4.2%.

Employment

While the majority of people who live in Davis County also work in the county, many residents commute to nearby Salt Lake and Weber Counties. The largest major industries in Davis County (as a percent of total nonagricultural employment) are trade (25%), government (25%), and services (21%). The current employment in Davis County is 82,234. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.2% from 77,171 in 1990 to 187,069 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in the county include the Department of Defense(federal military), Davis County School District, Associated Commerce Solutions, Albertsons (grocery), Smiths Distribution Center (grocery), Davis County Courthouse, Lagoon Inc.(misc services), SPS Payment Systems Inc. (personal credit), Amusement Service, Lifetime Products Inc. (sporting goods), and Utility Trailer Manufacturing (manufacturing).

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Davis County has 67,906 acres of land in 559 farms, 197 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$33.4 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 82% of this and livestock sales for 18%.

Construction – In 1999 Davis County reported 2,294 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$2,501 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total assessed property value for Davis County is \$7.7 billion.

Land Ownership – Davis County is the smallest county in land area. Total acres in Davis County equal only 193,186, of this 22.9% is federally owned, 17.2% is state owned. The remaining lands are private/municipal.

Duchesne County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Much of present-day Duchesne County was once part of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. The reservation was opened to white homesteaders at the turn of the century under the Dawes Act, and Duchesne County was created in 1914 from part of Wasatch County. The county is named for the Duchesne River, which was possibly named for a French-Canadian trapper. Early irrigation and farming efforts were largely unsuccessful, and the state's economy has been based primarily on the livestock and oil/natural gas industries for most of the 20th century.

Population

Duchesne County has a population of 14,381 people (1999) and ranks 15th in the state in size. The county has a population density of 4.4 persons per square mile (1999). Throughout the 1990s, Duchesne County has grown at an average rate of 1.5% per year, slower than the state average of 2.3%. The projected average household size in Duchesne County is 3.0 (2000), equal to the state average. The projected median age is 27.7 (2000), slightly lower than the state median age of 27.6. By 2030, the population is projected to be 19,212. In 1999, 4,400 people resided in its largest city, Roosevelt. The projected population of Roosevelt in 2030 is 5,723.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Duchesne County in 1998 was \$236.6 million. The county's per capita income in 1998 was \$16,301 and 73% of the state average. The state per capita income was \$22,240 in 1998. The total nonagricultural wages in Duchesne County in 1999 were \$101.8 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Duchesne County in 1999 was 5,881 with a 0.5% decrease from 1998. The county's unemployed in 1999 totaled 555, for an unemployment rate of 9.4%, the highest unemployment rate among counties and significantly higher than the state unemployment rate of 3.7%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 1999 was 4,603. The government sector is responsible for the largest share of Duchesne County's 1999 employment, at 35%. Trade and services are also significant major industries. The county's economy is specialized in industries related to oil and gas extraction. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.6% from 5,849 in 1990 to 11,012 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers include: Duchesne School District; Uintah Basin Medical Center; Duchesne County; Uintah School District; Utah Tax Commission; Coastal Oil Gas Corp; and IGA Super Center.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Agricultural production in Duchesne County occurs on nearly 1,328,307 acres of land on 811 farms, 364 of them are full time farms. Duchesne is a major producer of hay and has a large inventory of cattle and calves.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits in Duchesne County in 1999 was 200.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases for Duchesne County amounted to \$114 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Duchesne County in 1999 was \$489.1 million.

Land Ownership – Duchesne County has 2,068,318 acres of land, 44.7% of the land is federally owned, and 6.5% of the land is state owned. The remaining land includes private/local government lands (29.7%) and American Indian reservations (19.1%).

Emery County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Emery County was established in 1880 and named to honor George W. Emery, territorial governor of Utah from 1875-80. Livestock and farming have been a mainstay of the county's economy throughout most of its history, beginning in 1877 when livestock growers from Sanpete County settled there. The completion of a railroad and the development of coal mining in the Carbon County area provided both markets for Emery County's produce and jobs for its citizens from the 1880s through the early 20th century. Emery County's population grew significantly during the 1970s when the Utah Power and Light Company opened large power plants in Castle Dale and Huntington. Mining, government, and transportation, communications and utilities had nearly equal shares of 1996 employment, and accounted for approximately 60% of total employment. The county's economy is specialized in coal mining-related industries and electric services; agriculture is important as well. Emery's economic structure has encountered major shifts since 1980, with fluctuations in construction and mining impacting employment in other industries.

Population

Emery County's population is 10,862 (1999) and ranks 19th most dense at 2.4 persons per square mile. It has one of the lowest growth rates in the state, at an average of 0.6% per year through the 1990s, a rate much slower than the state rate of 2.3%. The county's projected average household size is 3.0 persons per household (2000). Its projected median age for 2000 is 28.0. Emery is projected to reach 12,984 people by 2030. Huntington, Emery's largest city, has a population of 2,089 (1999) and is projected to reach 2,428 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Emery County in 1998 was \$179 million. The county's per capita income in 1998 was \$16,276 and 73% of the state average. The state per capita income was \$22,240 in 1998. The total nonagricultural wages in Emery County in 1999 were \$119.9 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Emery County in 1999 was 3,961, a 3.0% decrease from 1998. The county's unemployed in 1999 totaled 291, an unemployment rate of 7.3%, the fourth highest rate among counties and higher than the state unemployment rate of 3.7%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 1999 was 3,663. The government sector is responsible for the largest share of Emery County's 1999 employment, at 25%. Mining and TCU (transportation, communications, utilities) are also significant major industries accounting for 23% and 17% of nonagricultural employment, respectively. The county's economy is specialized in industries related to oil and gas extraction. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1% from 4,901 in 1990 to 7,217 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Energy West (coal mining) is Emery's largest employer. Emery County School District, both the Castledale and Huntington units of PacifiCorp (electric service), and Emery County (local public administration) are also major employers. CW Mining Company, Genwal Resources (coal mining), Nielson Construction Company, Satellite Image Systems, and Plant Maintenance Services Inc. also employ large numbers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Emery County has 158,798 acres of land in 450 farms, 173 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$11 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 18% of this and livestock sales for 82%.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Emery County in 1999 was 62.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$86.2 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in Emery County in 1999 was \$1.5 billion.

Land Ownership – Of 2,850,356 total acres in Emery County, 79.8% is owned by the federal government, while another 11.8% is owned by state government. The remaining land in the county is private/municipal, American Indian Reservation.

Garfield County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Garfield County was created in 1882 by the territorial Legislature and named after recently-assassinated President James A. Garfield. While the county's economy has historically been dominated by lumber and agriculture, tourism began to play an important role with the establishment of Capitol Reef and Bryce Canyon National Parks (1937 and 1928, respectively) and Lake Powell National Recreation Area (1960s).

Population

With a population of 4,550 (1999), Garfield County has the fifth smallest population in the State of Utah. The fourth largest county in land area, Garfield is the least dense, at less than 1 person per square mile. Garfield County's average annual growth rate from 1990-99 was 1.5%; lower than the state average of 2.3%. Garfield County has a relatively low projected average household size of 2.75 people (2000), which is a bit lower than the state average of 2.97. At 31.4 years, the county's projected median age is almost four years older than the state average of 27.6 (2000). By 2030, Garfield is projected to grow to 7,764 people. The largest city is Panguitch, with a 1999 population of 1,256. Panguitch is projected to grow to around 2,573 by the year 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Garfield County measured \$75.5 million in 1998. The county's per capita income, on the other hand, is \$17,589, which ranks 16th among 29 Utah counties. This per capita income also represents 79% of the average per capita income for Utah. Total nonagricultural wages in Garfield County are \$39.2 million (1999).

Labor Market Indicators

The total civilian labor force of Garfield County is 2,698 (1999). That represents a 1.9% increase from the previous year. Of that labor force, 224 people are unemployed, giving Garfield County the second highest unemployment rate in the state, at 8.3% (1999). The unemployment rate is also 4.6% higher than the state average of 3.7%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment totaled 2,204 in 1999 in Garfield County. Major industry employment data indicates that services account for the greatest share of nonagricultural employment at 41.9% and government accounts for 26% of Garfield County's 1999 employment. Agriculture and trade are also important. Growth in tourism-related industries is expected to continue at a more accelerated pace because of the designation in 1996 of the Grand Staircase of the Escalante National Monument. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.3% from 2,165 in 1990 to 5,468 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employer in Garfield include hotel and lodging places of Ruby's Inn Incorporated. Governmental agencies including the Garfield County School District, Garfield County, the Garfield Memorial Hospital, South Central Utah Telephone, and the National Park Service are also among the major employers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Garfield County has 121,381 acres of land on 285 farms, 116 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$7.6 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 18% of this and livestock sales for 82%. Cattle, hay, dairy products, and sheep are all significant agricultural products of the county.

Construction – Garfield County reported 89 residential building permits issued in 1999.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases for Garfield County amounted to \$71.5 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – 1999 total assessed property value for Garfield County is \$251.7 million.

Land Ownership – There are 2,982,329 acres in Garfield County. Of that amount 90% is federally owned while 4.9% is state land. The remaining land in Garfield is privately owned, owned by municipal organizations, or state sovereign lands.

Grand County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Grand County was established in 1890 by the territorial legislature, and named for the Grand River (later called the Colorado River), which forms its western boundary. Competition from Native American tribes farming the fertile Colorado River Valley prevented white settlement of the county until the 1880s. Small farms and orchards, livestock ranching, and potash mining have been the major economic activities during much of Grand County's history. The uranium mining boom in the 1950s brought the first real population expansion to the area. Arches National Monument, established in 1929 and upgraded to a National Park in 1971, has drawn an increasing and significant number of tourists since its inception, making tourism the county's most important economic resource today.

Population

Grand County's population is 9,060 (1999), there are about 2.5 persons per square mile in the county. With an average annual growth rate of 3.6% through the 1990s, Grand has been the fifth fastest growing county in Utah. Grand County's projected average household size is the second lowest, at 2.4 people; the state average is 3 persons per household (2000). The projected median age of 35.6 is the second highest in the state (2000). A projected 10,228 people will live in Grand County by the year 2030. The largest city, Moab, had 4,573 people in 1999, and is projected to have 5,719 people by the year 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Grand County in 1998 was \$157.4 million. The county's per capita income in 1998 was \$19,505 and 88% of the state average. The state per capita income was \$22,240 in 1998. Total nonagricultural wages in Grand County in 1999 were \$82 million.

Labor Market Indicators

Grand County's 1999 civilian labor force is 5,330. There are 357 unemployed people and the unemployment rate is 6.7% compared to the state average of 3.7%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment was 4,323 in 1999. The trade and services sectors account for over 65% of Grand County's employment, while government accounts for 18%. The economy has shifted profoundly from specialization in resource extraction to specialization in tourism-related industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.9% from 3,365 in 1990 to 7,065 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Grand County School District is the largest employer in the county. The Allen Memorial Hospital, Quint Star Management, City Market and the National Park Service are also among the major employers. Grand County, Moab City, the Seventh District Juvenile Court and the Bureau of Land Management are major government employers in Grand County. West Winds Restaurant, Double D Inc., and Eddie McStiff's Inc. (eating and drinking) are among the larger employers. Other numerous tourism-related businesses, are also important to the county.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Grand County has 75,801 acres of land in 85 farms, 41 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$2.3 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 37% of this and livestock sales for 63%. Hay production and cattle are the primary agricultural products.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Grand County in 1999 was 116.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases for Grand County amounted to \$167.7 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total assessed value in Grand County in 1999 was \$506.6 million.

Land Ownership – There are 2,363,594 acres in Grand County. Of that amount 71.7% is federally owned while 15.5% is state land and 8.4% is American Indian. The remaining land in Grand County is privately owned, owned by municipal organizations, or state sovereign lands.

Iron County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Iron County was created in 1850 by the territorial legislature and named in recognition of the iron deposits found in the area. These deposits brought mining and smelting activity to the county in the nineteenth century. Settlers later turned to farming and ranching. Today Iron County is a gateway to many of Utah's national parks and has a well-diversified economy.

Population

An estimated 31,518 people live in the county, which makes it the ninth largest county in the state, the county has 9.6 persons per square mile. During the 1990s the county has increased at an average annual rate of 4.7%, among the fastest rates in the state. The state average is 2.3%. Iron's projected average household size, 3.0 people, nearly equal to the state average. Iron's projected median age, 26.17 (2000), the state average is 27.55. By the year 2030, Iron County is projected to approximate 60,200 people. The largest city is Cedar City, with an estimated 19,299 people (1999). Cedar City is projected to grow to a population of 39,806 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Iron County amounts to \$491.8 million (1998). The county's per capita income is \$17,090, which is 77% of the state average per capita income (\$22,240). Students enrolled at Southern Utah University who have no or only a small income, account for some of this discrepancy. Total wages for the county are \$263.2 million (1999).

Labor Market Indicators

The labor force size of Iron County is 14,883 (1999). This is up 3.5% from the previous year. Of that total labor force, 547 people are unemployed, thus creating an unemployment rate of 3.7% in the county. Although wages are relatively lower in Iron County, so is the unemployment rate, this representing the seventh lowest rate in the state. The county's unemployment rate is the same as the state average of 3.7%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 13,617 in 1999 in Iron County. The largest major industries in the county are government (27%), trade (23%), and services (23%) – accounting for nearly 75% of total non-agricultural employment (1999). In addition to these industries, the Iron County economy also specializes in manufacturing. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.3% from 9,987 in 1990 to 35,935 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Educational institutions, Iron School District and Southern Utah University are the largest employers in the county. Convergys (formerly Matrixx Marketing), a business marketing firm, Assail Inc., Marketing Alley, and Brian Head Resort are also major employers. Major manufacturing firms include Metalcraft Technologies, O'Sullivan Industries, and Smead Manufacturing. Iron County's proximity to Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon National Park, as well as the hosting of the nationally recognized Utah Shakespeare Festival, serve as catalysts for the healthy and growing tourism industry.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Iron County has 404,574 acres of land in 375 farms, 156 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$42.1 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 67% of this and livestock sales for 33%. Iron County is among the top hay producing and sheep producing counties in the state.

Construction – In 1999, 309 residential building permits were issued in Iron County.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$404 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – 1999 total assessed property value for Iron County is \$1.4 billion.

Land Ownership – There is a total of 2,112,606 land acres in Iron County. Of that amount 57.3% is federally owned while 6.7% is state land. The remaining land in Iron County is privately owned, Indian reservations, owned by municipal organizations, or state sovereign lands.

Juab County

November 2000

History and Settlement

The legislative assembly created Juab County in 1852. The name comes from a Ute Indian word meaning flat or level plain. Early settlers depended on agriculture; but this changed when precious metals discovered in 1869 in the Tintic region made the area one of the foremost mining districts in the nation. Silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc, and uranium mining continued through the 1950s, and some operations continue to today on a smaller scale. In recent years several small manufacturing firms, as well as recreation opportunities at White Sand Dunes and Little Sahara Recreation Area, have helped to diversify Juab's economy.

Population

One of the fastest growing counties in Utah, Juab has a population of 8,120 (1999). In terms of population size, the county ranks 21st, and in regards to population density, at 2.4 persons per square mile the county ranks 20th. Its population has averaged 3.8% growth per year during the 1990s, which is 1.5% higher than the state average. The projected average household size of Juab County is 2.9 (2000), close to the state average of 3.0. At 30.2, however, the projected median age of the county is higher than the state average of 27.6 (2000). Juab County is projected to grow to a population of 14,338 by the year 2030. An estimated 4,635 people lived in Nephi in 1999, the largest city, which is projected to grow to 9,052 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Juab County is \$113.1 million (1998). Current per capita income is \$14,883 (1998), which ranks 5th lowest among Utah counties. This per capita income also represents 67% of the state average (\$22,240). Total nonagricultural wages for Juab County are \$49.2 million (1999).

Labor Market Indicators

The labor force of Juab County is 3,492 (1999). This is 2.9% higher than the previous year. Of this labor force there are 178 people unemployed, which creates an unemployment rate of 5.0%. Juab County has the 17th lowest unemployment rate in the state, and is 1.3% higher than the state average of 3.7%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 2,480 in 1999 in Juab County. Trade, government, and services account for much of Juab County's employment. Manufacturing and tourism-related industries are also very important to the economy. The completion of the Central Utah Project and southerly expansion of the metro portion of the state along the Wasatch Front are expected to impact economic and demographic growth in the county. Service-related industries are expected to occupy a greater portion of the Juab economy while more traditional industries such as agriculture will have less of a representation in the county. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.5% from 2,455 in 1990 to 6,643 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The Juab School District employs the most people in the county. Other major government employers include Juab County and Nephi City. Significant private sector employers include medical service institutions such as Central Valley Medical Center and Canyon Hills Health Care Center; and manufacturing companies such as Nephi Rubber Products, Ash Grove Cement, and Flying J. Mid-State Consultants and Quality Craft Wood Works Inc. are also among the largest employers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Juab County has 275,632 acres of land in 228 farms, 91 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$8.4 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 34% of this and livestock sales for 66%. Cattle, hay, sheep and wheat are all significant agricultural products in the county. Juab County is also one of the top turkey producers in Utah.

Construction – Juab County reported 49 residential building permits issued in 1999.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$67.8 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – Total assessed property value for Juab County in 1999 was \$356.2 million.

Land Ownership – There is a total of 2,171,389 acres in Juab County. Of that amount, 72.6% is federally owned, 17% is private/local government, while 8.5% is state land and 2.1% is American Indian land.

Kane County

November 2000

History and Settlement

First settled by pioneers in the mid-1860s, Kane County was named after Col. Thomas L. Kane, an influential supporter of the Mormons. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a majority of the county's residents were farmers or ranchers. The 1920s and 30s brought the development of lodging, food, and services for tourists of Bryce Canyon, Zion, and Grand Canyon National Parks, as well as for the many Hollywood crews filming Westerns in the spectacular desert areas near Kanab. The construction of the Glen Canyon Dam in the late 1950s brought a population and an economic boom, and the resulting Lake Powell brought even more recreational service industries to the area.

Population

Kane County's population is 6,144 (1999). Kane County has the seventh smallest populations in the state, and at 1.5 persons per square mile, the county is one of the least densely populated in the state. Kane County has sustained an average growth rate of 2.0% per year through the 1990s. Kane's projected average household size, 2.7 people, is lower than the state average of 3.0 (2000). The county has a projected median age of 31.1, which is high compared to the state average of 27.6 (2000). By 2030, Kane County's population is expected to swell to over 14,900 people. Kanab, the county's largest city, has 3,943 people (1999) and is expected to grow to a population of 10,596 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The county's per capita income, \$20,600, ranked 7th highest among Utah's counties in 1998. It also represents 93% of the state per capita income. Total income for Kane County is \$128 million (1998). Total nonagricultural wages, on the other hand, amount to \$44.8 million (1999) in the county.

Labor Market Indicators

In 1999 the labor force of Kane County rose 3.6% to 2,695 people. With 107 people unemployed, the county has an unemployment rate of 4.0%. This is the tenth lowest unemployment rate in the state, and is close to the state average of 3.7%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment reached 2,697 in 1999. Services (29%), trade (25%), and government (24%) accounted for the largest shares of employment. There is also a strong manufacturing presence in the county. Kane's economy is specialized in tourism-related industries, agriculture, non-metallic minerals extraction, and local schools. There is expected to be an increase in tourism due to the recent establishment of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, but industry shares are projected to remain fairly constant into the twenty-first century. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.7% from 2,269 in 1990 to 9,797 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Tourism-related business such as Bullfrog Resort and Marina, Stampin Up, Thunderbird Restaurant and Motel, and Parry Lodge are some of Kane's largest employers. Kane County, the Kane County School District and Kane County Human Resources, and Utah Public Safety are the major government employers. Best Friends Animal Sanctuary, Coral Cliffs Development, Glazier's Food Town, and Honey IGA Supercenter are also among the largest employers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Kane County has 175,384 acres of land in 143 farms, 66 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$3.2 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 8% of this and livestock sales for 82%. Kane County's produces small amounts of cattle, hay, sheep, and dairy products.

Construction – There were 132 residential building permits issued in Kane County in 1999.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$100 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – Total assessed property value for Kane County in 1999 was \$391.8 million.

Land Ownership – There is a total of 2,553,375 land acres in Kane County. Of that amount 85.4% is federally owned, 10.3% is private/local government and 4.3% is state land.

Millard County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Millard County, first settled in 1851, is named in recognition of President Millard Fillmore. The city of Fillmore, which lies near the geographic center of the Utah Territory, was the capital for a few years until the Legislature voted to move it to the more populous Salt Lake City. The establishment of the Union Pacific line through the western part of the county in the early part of the 20th century led to large-scale production of alfalfa seeds. The city of Topaz was the site of a Japanese internment camp during World War II, housing some 8,700 people forcibly relocated by the federal government. The development in the 1970s of the Intermountain Power Project, a coal-burning power plant, was a major economic event.

Population

An estimated 11,959 people live in Millard County (1999), with a density of 1.8 people per square mile. During the 1990s the county's population has increased at an average annual rate of 0.6%, compared to the state average of 2.3%. Millard County's projected average household size is 2.9 people per household, the state average is 3.0 people per household. The county's projected median age is 28.2; very similar to the state's median age of 27.6 (2000). Millard County is projected to reach 14,167 people in 2030. The largest city in Millard County is Delta, with an estimated 3,132 people in 1999. Delta is projected to have 3,709 people by the year 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Millard County was \$193 million in 1998. Total personal income for the state in 1998 was \$46.7 billion. Millard has a relatively low per capita income and is ranked 7th lowest in the state. In 1998, the county's per capita income was \$15,734. Total nonagricultural payroll wages in Millard County were \$86.3 million in 1999.

Labor Market Indicators

The 1999 civilian labor force in Millard County is 4,463 people as compared with 4,550 in 1998 (a decline of 1.9%). Of these people, 4,263 are employed and 200 are unemployed. The unemployment rate in Millard County is 4.5%. This rate is nearly 1% higher than the state unemployment rate of 3.7, and slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 4.2%.

Employment

The largest major industries in Millard County (as a percent of total nonagricultural employment) are government (29%), trade (26%), and services (17%). The 1999 nonagricultural employment (number of jobs) in Millard County is 3,596. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.9% from 5,363 in 1990 to 7,691 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in Millard County include the Millard County School District, Intermountain Power Services (electric/gas/sanitary services), Millard County government, Delta Community Medical Center, Pictsweet Mushroom Farms, Paradise Inn, Beryllium Products Group, Fillmore Hospital, Juvenile Court, Brush Wellman Inc., Delta Egg Farm, Fillmore Hospital, Quality Thriftway, Sunrise Engineering, and West Millard Care Center..

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Millard County is ranked sixth in number of farms among Utah counties with 457,823 acres on 650 farms, 350 are full time farms. Millard County's average farm size is 704 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$71 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 40% of this and livestock sales for 60%. Millard is a leading county in grain and hay production.

Construction – In 1999 Millard County reported 74 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$108.6 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – The 1999 total assessed property value for Millard County is \$2.1 billion.

Land Ownership – Millard is the third largest county ranked by land area. There are a total of 4,251,047 acres in Millard County. Of the total acreage, 76.5% is federally owned, 13.6% is private/local government and 9.9% is state owned. The remaining lands are American Indian reservations.

Morgan County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Created in 1862, Morgan County is named after Mormon church leader Jedediah Morgan Grant. The county has the largest percentage of privately owned land of all the counties in Utah. Much of it is used for livestock and crops. Lumber was a major industry during the 1860s and 1870s, and a major cement manufacturing plant has been operating for nearly a century. Morgan County has provided the locale for major routes into the West- the trapper trail near Highway 167; immigrant trails; Pony Express and stagecoach lines along Highway 65, and the transcontinental railroad, U.S. Highway 30, and Interstate 84 which parallel the Weber River. Today, these byways connect verdant agricultural areas, manicured residential neighborhoods and superb recreational venues for bicycling, hiking, snowmobiling, hunting and fishing.

Population

Morgan County has a population of 7,262 (1999). The county's density is 11.9 persons per square mile, ranked tenth most dense in the state. The county has had an average annual growth rate of 3.0% during the 1990s, this rate is .7% higher than the 2.3% state average. Morgan County's projected average household size is 3.04 people per household just higher than the state's average of 2.97 (2000). The projected median age for the county is 29.4 slightly higher than the state's median age 27.6 (2000). The population of the county is projected to surpass 12,400 people by 2030. The city of Morgan, the county's only incorporated city, has a population of 2,521 (1999). This city is projected to have 4,261 people by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The 1998 total personal income for Morgan County is \$134 million, and \$46.7 billion for the state. In 1998, the county's per capita income was \$19,066, ranking 10th highest among counties and was 86% of the state average. Total nonagricultural payroll wages in Morgan County in 1999 were \$36.6 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Morgan County was 3,491 people in 1999 as compared with 3,554 in 1998 (1.8% decrease). Of these people, 3,348 are employed and 143 are unemployed. The unemployment rate in Morgan County is 4.1%; ranked 11th lowest in the state. This rate is slightly higher than the state unemployment rate of 3.7%, and lower than the U.S. rate of 4.2%.

Employment

The largest major industries in Morgan County (as a percent of total nonagricultural employment) are trade (33%), government (24%), and construction (18%). Nonagricultural employment (number of jobs) in Morgan County is 1,522. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.8% from 1,895 in 1990 to 3,855 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Morgan County School District is the county's largest employer. There are also two large manufacturing employers: Holnam Inc., a cement plant, and Browning Arms, a sporting goods manufacturer. Other major employers in the county include IGA Grocery, Browning Archery, Morgan County, Gilbert Western Co., Larry's Spring Chicken Inn (eating place), Morgan Valley Metals (sheet metal work), and Utah Pretzel (bakery).

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Morgan County has 179,246 acres of land in 258 farms, 97 are full-time farms. The average farm size is 738 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$13.2 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%. Important crops include hay, wheat, and barley. The county also has a small sheep and cattle industry. Morgan is one of the leading producers of mink pelts in Utah, and the state of Utah is the fourth largest producer of mink pelts in the United States.

Construction – In 1999 Morgan County reported 29 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$52.8 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – The 1999 total assessed property value for Morgan County is \$394.3 million.

Land Ownership – The third smallest county in land area, Morgan County covers 389,688 acres. Of this total acreage, 92.3% is private/local government, 4.6% is federally owned, and 3.2% is state owned.

Piute County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Named for the Paiute Indian tribe, Piute County was split off from Beaver County in 1865. Crops and livestock were important early on. The discovery of gold and silver in the Tushar mountains created several boom towns during the late 1800s. The completion of a railroad branch line to Marysville in 1900 linked Piute's mines and farms to markets outside the county. Mining continued to be important during World Wars I and II, when the county's large reserves of high-grade alunite ore was in demand. Piute and Otter Creek reservoirs provide recreation opportunities for Piute County residents, and the Parker ranch near Circleville has become a tourist attraction because of its association with outlaw Butch Cassidy.

Population

Piute County has a population of 1,644 people and ranks twenty-eighth among the counties in population size (1999). The county has a population density of 2.2 persons per square mile (1999). Throughout the 1990s, Piute County has grown at an average rate of 3% per year, faster than the state average of 2.3%. The projected average household size in Piute County in 2000 is 2.7, smaller than the average state size of 3.0. The projected median age for 2000 is 34.7, higher than the median state age of 27.6. By 2030, the population is projected to reach 2,062 people. Circleville, Piute County's largest town, has an estimated population of 492 (1999). The projected population of the city in 2030 is 563.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income in Piute County in 1998 was \$20.3 million. The county's per capita income in 1998 was \$14,428 which was 65% of the state average and 3rd lowest in the state. The state's per capita income in 1998 was \$22,240. Total nonagricultural wages in Piute County in 1999 were \$4.5 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Piute County in 1999 totaled 537, with a 5.7% increase from 1998. The county's unemployed totaled 33, with an unemployment rate of 6.1%, which is higher than the state rate of 3.7%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 1999 was 236. Government provides 57.2 % of non-agricultural employment in Piute County (1999). TCU (transportation, communications, and utilities) accounts for 20% and trade accounts for another 14%. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.4% from 382 in 1990 to 652 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in the county include the Piute School District, Coleman Excavation Inc., Dalton Brothers Trucking, the Flying V Bar Ranch, Motor Vehicle Division, Hoover's Cafe, and Piute County.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Piute County has 44,540 acres of land in 106 farms, 79 are full time farms. The average farm size is 420 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$7.2 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%. Hay, along with a small cattle and sheep industry, account for most of Piute's agricultural production.

Construction – There were no residential building permits issued in Piute County in 1999.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$5.6 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Piute County in 1999 was \$43.4 million.

Land Ownership – Piute County has 484,652 acres of land, 74.3% of the land is federally owned, and 13% of the land is state owned, and 12.7% is private/local government.

Rich County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Rich County was formed in 1864 when it split off from Green River County (which covered parts of today's Uintah, Dagget, Summit, Duchesne, Wasatch, and Rich Counties). Two versions of the origin of Rich County's name exist: 1) named for the richness of the Bear River Valley soil, and 2) named for Charles C. Rich, a Mormon apostle instrumental in the settlement of the area. A popular spot for fur trappers in the early 19th century, the Bear Lake area was settled by the Mormon pioneers in the 1860s and 1870s. The county's fertile lowlands have long supported fertile farms and pastures: three-fourths of Rich County's land is used primarily for grazing. The development of Bear Lake as a popular recreation area has helped diversify Rich's economy.

Population

Rich County has a population of 1,835 people (1999) and ranks third smallest in the state in size. The county has a population density of 1.8 persons per square mile (1999). Throughout the 1990s, Rich County has grown at an average rate of 0.7% per year, slower than the state average of 2.3%. The projected average household size in Rich County is 2.7 (2000), slightly lower than the state average of 3.0. The projected median age is 29.4 (2000), compared to the state median age of 27.6. The population is projected at 2,131 for the year 2030. Randolph is the largest city in the county, with a population of 537 in 1999.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Rich County is \$28.8 million (1998). Current per capita income is \$15,526 (1998), which ranks 6th lowest among Utah counties. This per capita income also represents 70% of the state average (\$22,240). Total nonagricultural wages in the county in 1999 were \$8.1 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Rich County in 1999 totaled 956, with a 1.2% increase from 1998. The county's unemployed in 1999 totaled 35, with an unemployment rate of 3.7%, equal to the state unemployment rate.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 1999 was 547. Government and services are Rich County's largest major industries, accounting for 37% and 27%, respectively, of nonagricultural employment. Agriculture and trade are also among Rich County's largest major industries. The economy is also specialized in real estate and tourism-related industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.2% from 774 in 1990 to 1,239 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Rich County School District, and Ideal Beach Master Association (real estate) are the largest employers in the county. Bear Lake Sails, Deseret Land and Livestock, the Inn at Harbor Village, Majestic Ranch Academy, and Rich County government are major employers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Rich County has 523,744 acres of land in 162 farms, 98 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$15.5 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 7% of this and livestock sales for 93%. Rich County is a leading hay producer in Utah. The county produces a significant number of cattle for beef, and has a small sheep industry.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in 1999 in Rich County was 60.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$15.6 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Rich County in 1999 was \$216.9 million.

Land Ownership – Rich County has 658,012 acres of land, 58.6% is private/local government, 33.4% of the land is federally owned, and 8.0% of the land is state owned.

Salt Lake County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Permanent settlement of Salt Lake County, named for the nearby Great Salt Lake, began in 1847 when Mormon pioneers entered the Great Salt Lake Valley as Brigham Young proclaimed "This is the right place". The county was officially established in 1850. With self-sufficiency a major goal, the settlers diversified the economy early on by establishing basic industries to supply everything from pottery to printing paper. As the headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), as well as the territorial and, later, the state capital, Salt Lake City and its county have always been the center of population, political power, and economic strength. With Temple Square, Hogle Zoo, museums, all season mountain resorts, the Bingham copper mine, the State Capitol, Abravanel Hall, the Delta Center, and the new Salt Palace, Salt Lake County is "still the right place".

Population

Salt Lake County is the most populous county in the state, with an estimated 843,271 people (1999). It is also the most dense, with 1,144.2 people per square mile. The county's average annual growth rate through the 1990s has been 1.6%, below the state average of 2.3%. Salt Lake County's projected average household size is 2.85 people per household compared to the state average of 2.97 people per household (2000). The projected median age in the county is 29.3, which is higher than the state median age which is 27.6 (2000). Salt Lake County is expected to grow to a population of 1,383,907 by the year 2030. Salt Lake City, the state capital and most populous city in the state, has 171,151 people (1999). By 2030 Salt Lake City is expected to have 187,783 people.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Salt Lake County is \$22.1 billion (1998). Total personal income for the state is \$46.7 billion. Current per capita income is \$26,100 (1998), which ranks 2nd highest among Utah counties. This per capita income also represents 117% of the state average (\$22,240). The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Salt Lake County in 1999 were \$16.1 billion.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Salt Lake County is 476,322 people, a 2.1% increase from 1998. Of these people, 460,196 are employed and 16,126 are unemployed. The unemployment rate in Salt Lake County is 3.4% and ranked third lowest in the state. This rate is slightly lower than the state unemployment rate of 3.7%, and considerably lower than the U.S. rate of 4.2%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment reached 531,329 in 1999. The largest major industries in Salt Lake County (as a percent of total nonagricultural employment) are services (29%) and trade (24%). Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.2% from 443,349 in 1990 to 1,040,223 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in the county include State of Utah, University of Utah, Granite School District, Jordan School District, Salt Lake County - Kearns Library, Delta Airlines, Novus Services Inc., Convergys, Intermountain Health Care, LDS Hospital, Salt Lake City Parks, Salt Lake City School District, and the U.S. Post Office.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Despite its status as one of Utah's most urbanized counties, there are 593 farms of which 202 are full-time farms in Salt Lake County, with 113,912 acres of total farmland. The average farm size is 192 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$23 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 55% of this and livestock sales for 45%.

Construction – In 1999 Salt Lake County reported 5,286 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$15.0 billion in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total assessed property value for Salt Lake County in 1999 was \$41.5 billion.

Land Ownership – Sixth smallest in land area, Salt Lake County covers 492,213 acres of land. Of this total acreage, 76.8% is private/local government, 21.4% is federally owned, and 1.8% is state owned.

San Juan County

November 2000

History and Settlement

In 1880 the territorial legislature carved San Juan County from Iron, Kane, Sevier, and Piute counties. The name comes from the San Juan River. The Navajo Indian Reservation occupies much of the southern part of the county. Early white settlers in the 1870s viewed livestock ranching as more profitable than farming in the harsh desert country. Later, sporadic mining activity brought some economic gain—most significantly with the development of San Juan county's uranium deposits in the 1950s. The creation of Lake Powell in the 1960s has made tourism one of the county's most promising economic resources. The county's remoteness and large population of Native Americans living on the Navajo reservation are two factors which contribute to its disadvantaged economic situation.

Population

The population in San Juan County in 1999 was estimated at 13,561. San Juan County has more land area than any county in Utah, and is one of the least densely populated, with only 1.7 people per square mile. Its average yearly growth rate throughout the 1990s is the sixth lowest in the state, at 0.8%, the state grew at a 2.3% average annual rate. With nearly 3.4 people per household, ranks second in projected average household size (2000), the projected average household size for the state is 3 persons. The county has a projected median age of 26.6 (2000) and is the fourth youngest in the state. San Juan's population is projected to reach 18,100 people by 2030. The largest city, Blanding, has 3,600 people (1999), and is projected to have 4,632 in 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

San Juan County's residents are the poorest in Utah. Total personal income for the county was \$173 million in 1998. Total personal income for the state is \$46.7 billion. Current per capita income is \$12,685 (1998), which ranks lowest among Utah counties. This per capita income represents 57% of the state average (\$22,240). Total nonagricultural wages in San Juan County in 1999 were \$93 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in San Juan County is 4,920 people, a 2.2% increase from 1998. 4,531 are employed and 389 are unemployed. The unemployment rate in San Juan County is 7.9% and third highest in the state. The state unemployment rate is 3.7%

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 4,333 in 1999. Government accounts for over 35% of San Juan's non-agricultural employment (1999). Services (22%) and trade (16%) also account for significant shares. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.7% from 4,342 in 1990 to 8,485 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employer in San Juan County is the San Juan School district. The tourism industry is represented by Monument Valley Lodge, Halls Crossing Resort and Marina, and several smaller employers. Major medical services employers include Four Corners Regional Care Center and the San Juan Hospital. Other major employers include San Juan County, IT Corporation, and the Utah Tax Commission. The Navajo Nation, classified as a membership organization, is also a significant employer in San Juan.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – San Juan County's farms cover nearly 1,673,079 acres of land. There are 231 farms 115 of which are full time farms. Its average farm size (7,243 acres) is among the largest in the state. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$9.1 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 39% of this and livestock sales for 61%. The county is a leading producer of small grains (wheat, barley, oats) and of winter wheat.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in San Juan County in 1999 was 63.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$96.1 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in San Juan County in 1999 was \$372 million.

Land Ownership – San Juan County has 5,005,561 acres of land, 61% of the land is federally owned, 25.5% is American Indian Reservation, 8.2% are private/local government lands, and 5.3% of the land is state owned.

Sanpete County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Sanpete County was established in 1850. Its name is a derivation of San Pitch, the name of the local American Indian tribe. Since settlement, Sanpete's economy has been agriculturally based. Grain crops and cattle were important early on, and sheep dominated the local economy from 1880 through the 1920s. Turkeys became a cooperative, integrated industry during the Great Depression, and today Sanpete ranks among the top turkey-producing counties in the country. Snow College, a two-year institution in Ephraim, plays an important role in the economy as well.

Population

The population of Sanpete County reached 21,408 people in 1999. This ranks Sanpete as the 13th largest county in the state. The county has a population density of 13.5 persons per square mile, which ranks ninth among Utah counties. Sanpete is also a fast growing county, with an average annual growth rate of 3.0% from 1990 to 1999. This growth rate is 0.7% higher than the state average of 2.3% during the 1990s. The county's projected average household size is 2.84 (2000) is lower than the projected state average household size of 2.97 (2000). The projected median age of Sanpete County is 27.11 (2000), slightly lower than the state average of 27.55. Sanpete County's population projection for the year 2030 is 30,242. Sanpete County's largest city, Ephraim, has a population of 4,333 (1999), and it is expected to climb to a population of 6,332 by the year 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Sanpete County amounts to \$302 million (1998). The county's per capita income is \$13,989, which ranks it 2nd lowest among 29 Utah counties. It also represents 63% of the state average per capita income. Students enrolled at Snow College who have no or only a small income account for some of this discrepancy. Total nonagricultural wages for the county are \$113.1 million (1999).

Labor Market Indicators

The labor force size of Sanpete County is 8,827 (1999). This is up 1.6% from the previous year. Of that total labor force, 485 people were unemployed, thus creating an unemployment rate of 5.5% in the county. This unemployment rate is 19th highest in the state, 1.8% higher than the state average of 3.7%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 6,592 in Sanpete County in 1999. Government is the largest industry accounting for 36% of employment. Trade accounts for 20%, manufacturing accounts for 17% and services for 15%. Agriculture also plays an important part in the Sanpete County economy. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.2% from 6,299 in 1990 to 14,819 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employer in Sanpete County is Moroni Feed Company. Education related employers such as North and South Sanpete School Districts, Snow College, and Sodexo Marriott account for the majority of employment in the county. Other major employers: Central Utah Correctional Facility, Auto Meter Products, Cox Transport Corp., D Winona Electric, Gunnison Valley Hospital, Western Wats Opinion, and Terrell's Foodtown.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Sanpete County has 359,917 acres of land in 776 farms, 383 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$82.8 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%. In the agricultural realm, Sanpete County is best known for its turkey production. The county is also the leading producer of sheep in Utah, and is the home of a large fish hatchery. The county ranks among the top producing counties for barley, oats, and alfalfa hay. The inventory of cattle and calves and of milk cows was also higher in Sanpete than in most Utah counties.

Construction – Sanpete County reported 232 residential building permits issued in 1999.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$125.8 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – Total assessed property value for Sanpete County is \$570.7 million (1999).

Land Ownership – There is a total of 1,022,609 acres in Sanpete County. Of that amount, 51.7% is federally owned, 42.5% is private/local government land, while 5.9% is state land.

Sevier County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Sevier County was formed from the south section of Sanpete County in 1865, and named for the Sevier River—what the Spanish called the Rio Severo (severe and violent). The town of Richfield grew quickly, and soon became a major regional commercial center. Agriculture has always been important to the county's economy, and Sevier is currently the state's leading producer of gypsum.

Population

Sevier County has a population of 18,884, and a density of 9.9 people per square mile (1999). Sevier has sustained an average population growth rate of 2.3% throughout the 1990s equal to the state average, which is 2.3%. Sevier County's projected 2000 average household size is 2.7 people per household, just under the state average of 3.0 people per household. The county's projected median age is 30.6, almost three years above the state's median age of 27.6 (2000). By the year 2030, the county's population is projected to swell to 26,498. The county's largest city is Richfield. The population of Richfield was estimated at 6,812 in 1999 and is projected to increase to 10,597 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Sevier County was \$304 million. Total personal income for the state was \$46.7 billion. Sevier has a relatively low per capita income. In 1998, the county's per capita income was \$16,474 which is 74% of the state average (\$22,240). The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Sevier County were \$147.6 million in 1999.

Labor Market Indicators

The 1999 civilian labor force in Sevier County is 8,068 people an increase of 0.7% from 1998. Of these people, 7,718 are employed and 350 are unemployed. The unemployment rate in Sevier County is 4.3%; higher than the state unemployment rate of 3.7%, and just slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 4.2%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 7,071 in Sevier County in 1999. The largest major industries in Sevier County (as a percent of total employment) are trade (28%), government (22%), and services (20%). The industries of agriculture, coal and non-metallic minerals extraction, trucking and warehousing, and tourism-related industries are also important. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.9% from 6,850 in 1990 to 14,678 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employer in the county is the Sevier School District. Other major employers include the Canyon Fuels Company, Barney Trucking Inc., K-Mart Stores, Moroni Feed (poultry slaughtering and processing), Richfield Care Center (skilled nursing care facilities), Robinson Transport Inc., Sevier County, Sevier Valley Hospital, Six County Association of Government, Snow College South, Sorenson's Ranch School Inc., U.S. Gypsum Co., and the Sixth District Juvenile Court.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Sevier County has 147,032 acres of land in 478 farms, 198 were full time farms (1997). Sevier County's average farm size is 308 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$39.7 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 16% of this and livestock sales for 84%. Sevier County is a leading producer of corn for grain. Milk cows, sheep, turkeys and lambs are also important.

Construction – In 1999 Sevier County reported 182 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$212.5 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – The 1999 total assessed property value for Sevier County is \$709.2 million.

Land Ownership – Total acres in Sevier County equal 1,222,107. Of the total acreage, 76% is federally owned, 19.1% is private/local government and 4.9% is state owned.

Summit County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Summit County, named for the high mountain summits that form the divides of the Weber, Bear, and Green River drainages, was created in 1854 from existing Green River and Great Salt Lake counties. The discovery of coal near Coalville and later silver, lead, and zinc in the area made mining the center of Summit's economy until the 1950s. Park City, a booming mining town founded in 1872, was on the verge of becoming a ghost town when the mines shut down; but the area's terrain and snow conditions led to its rebirth as a major destination ski area. Skiing is a major economic activity in western Summit County.

Population

The population of Summit County was estimated at 26,459 in 1999, ranking the county as the 10th largest in the state, it is the eight densest with 14.1 persons per square mile. Summit County's average annual rate of growth during the 1990s was 6.0%, the fastest rate of any county in the state, the state average is 2.3%. The county's small projected average household size (2.6 people per household) is possibly an indication of its high income status, the state average is 3.0 (2000). With a projected median age of 33.4 (2000), Summit County residents are among the oldest in Utah. The projected median age for the state is 27.6 (2000). The county is projected to continue growing at a strong pace into the next century, reaching 60,852 people by 2030. Park City is the largest city in the county, with a population of 6,690 (1999) and a projected population of 16,312 for 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

The total 1998 personal income for Summit County was \$1,062 million. Total personal income for the state was \$46.7 billion. Summit County has the highest per capita income in the state. The county's per capita income was \$39,645 in 1998 which is 178% of the state average (\$22,240). Total nonagricultural wages in Summit County in 1999 were \$348.7 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The 1999 civilian labor force in Summit County is 14,253 people an increase of 4.3% from 1998. Of these people, 13,559 are employed and 694 are unemployed. The unemployment rate in Summit County is 4.9%, more than 1% higher than the state unemployment rate of 3.7%, and slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 4.2%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 14,558 in 1999, services and trade sectors together account for over 60% of Summit County's nonagricultural employment—a figure consistent with the county's high specialization in tourism-related industries. The county's economy is also specialized in agriculture and finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE), apparel and accessory stores (associated with the factory outlet mall at Kimball Junction), and transportation equipment. Major development plans at 3 local ski resorts, as well as preparation for the 2002 Winter Olympics, will significantly impact the area's economy in both the short and long run. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.4% from 11,454 in 1990 to 43,087 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The Park City School District and Park City are the largest employers in Summit County. Other major employers include Summit County government, Deer Valley Ski Resort, The Canyons, Park City Ski Resort, Rolls Royce Gear Systems, and the Stein Eriksen Lodge Owners Assoc. Premier Resorts of Utah Inc., Greater Park City Co., Piper Impact Inc., and the South Summit School District are also major employers in the county.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Summit County has 589,528 acres of land in 476 farms, 183 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$17.1 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 6% of this and livestock sales for 94%.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Summit County in 1999 was 665.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$685.9 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in Summit County in 1999 was \$5.4 billion.

Land Ownership – Total acres in Summit County equal 1,197,959. Of the total acreage, 54.5% is private/local government owned, 43.1% is federally owned, and 2.3% is state owned.

Tooele County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Established in 1850 as one of the first counties in Utah, Tooele County gets its name from one of two origins. Some say the name refers to the Goshute Indian Chief Tuilla; while others claim it is a reference to the tules, or rushes which grow in the county's swampy areas. The early settlers grazed sheep in the area, but mining and smelting fueled the county's growth from the 1860s to World War II. Military installations built during World War II boosted the county's population and continue to pump millions of dollars into the local economy. Today most of western Tooele County is reserved for military use. Tooele County is geographically unique with diverse mountain ranges, picturesque valleys and austere deserts. Visitors enjoy points of interest which interpret the rich history of Native Americans, the ill-fated Donner-Reed Party, the Pony Express Trail, the Mormon pioneers, railroads, boom-then-bust miners, and the Bonneville Salt Flats. The open panorama contributes to our quality of life, and offers visitors a playground for a variety of recreational interests.

Population

Tooele County's population is 35,847 (1999), and its density is 5.2 people per square mile. The county's average annual growth rate has been 3.3% through the 1990s compared with the state growth rate of 2.3%. The projected average household size in Tooele County is 2.8 (2000) while the state average is 3.0 people per household. The projected median age is 29.8, slightly higher than the state median age which is 27.6 (2000). The county population is projected to surpass 80,938 by 2030. Approximately 18,460 people live in its largest city, Tooele (1999). The city population is projected to be 40,429 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Tooele County was \$611 million in 1998. Total personal income for the state was \$46.7 billion. In 1998, the county's per capita income was \$18,244 which is 82% of the state average, and 12th highest among Utah's counties. The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Tooele County in 1999 were \$320.8 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Tooele County in 1999 is 11,794 people as compared with 11,587 in 1998 (1.8% change). Of these people, 11,137 are employed and 657 are unemployed. The unemployment rate in Tooele County is 5.6% and is tenth highest among counties in the state

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment reached 10,837 in 1999. The largest major industries in Tooele County (as a percent of total employment) are government (31%) and trade (18%). Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.1% from 12,559 in 1990 to 28,882 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in this county include Department of Defense (federal military), Tooele County School District, EG&G Defense Materials (chemical weapons incineration), Magnesium Corp. of America (chemicals manufacturing), Detroit Diesel (internal combustion engines), Tooele Valley Regional Medical Center, Tooele County, Wal-mart (department store), and Laidlaw Environmental Services.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Agriculture in Tooele County occurs on 332 farms (144 are full-time farms) and covers 291,746 acres of land. Average farm size is 879 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$17.4 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 14% of this and livestock sales for 86%.

Construction – In 1999 Tooele County reported 1,004 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$306.9 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in Tooele County in 1999 was \$1.3 billion.

Land Ownership – Tooele County has the second largest land area in the state, covering 4,474,113 acres. Of the total acreage, 81.3% of this land is federally owned, 12.8% is private/local government and 5.5% of the total is state owned. The remaining land is American Indian reservation.

Uintah County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Named for the Uinta-Ats Ute Indian tribe, Uintah County was established in 1880. Geologic deposits of gilsonite, oil shale, tar sands, and oil have played a significant role in the county's economic history. Gilsonite was discovered in 1888 and oil in 1948. Oil production peaked in the 1980s. Uintah's situation near the Ashley National Forest and Dinosaur National Monument have made tourism important to the county. Agriculture is significant as well.

Population

Uintah County has a population 25,029 people (1999) and ranks eleventh in the state in size, the county has a population density of 5.6 persons per square mile. Throughout the 1990s, Uintah County has grown at an average rate of 1.3% per year, slower than the state average of 2.3%. The projected average household size in Uintah County for 2000 is 2.9, and is close to the state average of 3.0. The projected median age for 2000 is 29.1, higher than the state median age of 27.6. By 2030, the population is projected to reach 29,889 people. Vernal, Uintah County's largest city, has an estimated population of 7,500 (1999). The projected population of the city in 2030 is 8,580.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income in Uintah County in 1998 was \$378 million. The county's per capita income in 1998 was \$14,749 and 66% of the state average. The state per capita income in 1998 was \$22,240. The total wages in Uintah County in 1999 were \$201.2 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Uintah County in 1999 totaled 10,662, with a 1.4% increase from 1998. The county's unemployed numbered 770, the unemployment rate of 7.2% is fifth highest in the state. The state unemployment rate is 3.7%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 1999 was 8,758. Services accounts for 24.3% of Uintah County's non-agricultural employment, trade accounts for 24%, and government accounts for 21%. Mining is also a significant industry. Detailed industries important to the county's economy include agriculture, oil and gas extraction, miscellaneous professional services (Ute Indian Tribe), public administration, and tourism-related industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.3% from 9,549 in 1990 to 15,782 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Uintah County School District is the largest employer in Uintah County. The Ute Indian Tribe, Uintah County, Ashley Valley Medical Center, Wal-Mart, FS Industries (non-metal and fuel mining), Halliburton Energy Services Inc., Patterson Drilling Company, and Deseret Generation (electric/gas/sanitary services) are the county's major employers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Uintah County ranks first in the state in the number of acres of land in farms. The county has 2,268,090 acres of land in 795 farms, 314 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$21.5 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 26% of this and livestock sales for 74%. The county is among the top producers of oats and corn for grain. The livestock industry (cattle and sheep) is also significant.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Uintah County in 1999 was 116.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$331.5 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Uintah County in 1999 was \$1.2 billion.

Land Ownership – Uintah County has 2,877,244 acres of land, 60.5% of the land is federally owned, 16% is private/local government, 8.7% of the land is state owned. The remaining 14.7% is American Indian reservation.

Utah County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Named for the Ute Indian tribe, Utah County was first settled by Mormon pioneers in the 1840s. Farming was the most important early activity, especially fruit trees and sugar beets. Utah County holds an important place in the state's industrial history. The Provo Woolen Mill was the first large manufacturing plant (1873). Geneva Steel was built during World War II to provide an inland source of steel for the war effort. Mining in the nearby Tintic district was important through the early 1900s. Brigham Young University (BYU), established by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in 1875 as a high-school level academy, has grown into a major university. Utah Valley State College is also a large community college in the area.

Population

Utah County has a population of 353,136 people (1999) and ranks second largest in population size in the state. The county is the fourth most dense with 176.7 persons per square mile (1999). Throughout the 1990s, Utah County has grown at an average rate of 3.2% per year, higher than the state average of 2.3%. The projected average household size in Utah County is 3.5, the largest in the state, the state average is 3.0 (2000). The projected median age in Utah County is 23.2, lower than the projected state median age of 27.6 (2000). By 2030, the population is projected to be 677,304 people. Provo is Utah County's largest city and has an estimated population of 110,690 (1999). The projected population of the city in 2030 is 149,491.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income in Utah County in 1998 was \$6.1 billion. The county's per capita in 1998 was \$17,956 and 81% of the state average, the per capita income ranks 13th among Utah's counties. The state per capita income in 1998 was \$22,240. The total wages in Utah County in 1999 were \$3.7 billion.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Utah County in 1999 totaled 163,077, with a 2.4% increase from 1998. The county's unemployed totaled 5,148, with an unemployment rate of 3.2%, the second lowest rate in the state.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 1999 was 146,724. The services industry is the largest in the county with 39% of employment. Trade accounts for 23%. Private education (BYU), agriculture, and tourism-related industries are important employers. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.8% from 118,344 in 1990 to 351,179 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Utah County's major employers include Brigham Young University, the Alpine and Provo school districts, Utah Valley State College, Nebo Schools, the Fourth District Court, Geneva Steel (steel mill), Utah Valley Regional Medical Center, Novell (computer networking), Convergys, Nestles USA Prepared Foods Inc., and Utah Office Supply.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Utah County has more farms than any other county in the state, however the amount of land in farms is eighth highest and the average size is fourth smallest. The county has 374,933 acres of land in 1,790 farms, 663 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$97 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 40% of this and livestock sales for 60%. The county is one of the leading producers of wheat, barley, and corn silage, and had among the largest inventories of cattle and calves, milk cows, and sheep.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Utah County in 1999 was 4,111.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$3.9 billion in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed property value in Utah County in 1999 was \$11.6 billion.

Land Ownership – Utah County has 1,276,030 acres of land, 46.7% of the land is federally owned, 46.6% is private/local government and 6.7% of the land is state owned.

Wasatch County

November 2000

History and Settlement

The first settlers came into Wasatch County in 1859; in 1862 the territorial legislature created Wasatch County, which at that time included all of the Uinta Basin. The name comes from the Wasatch mountain range. In 1899, a railroad branch connecting the county to Provo made Heber City an important shipping terminal for wool and sheep. Water development and recreation have been important sources of economic activity in this century. Strawberry, Deer Creek, and Jordanelle reservoirs make Wasatch County a popular recreation area. Currently, the county is experiencing spillover population growth and housing development as property prices rise in nearby Summit County. Wasatch is increasingly becoming home to many people who commute to work each day in Salt Lake and Utah counties, and in Park City.

Population

Wasatch County's population is 13,711 (1999) and has a population density of 11.6 persons per square mile. The county has sustained an average growth rate of 3.4% per year since 1990—one of the six highest rates in the state, the state average is 2.3%. The projected average household size is 2.84 persons per household, the state average is 3.0 (2000). The projected median age in the county in 2000 is 30.0 and in the state is 27.6. By the year 2030, Wasatch County the population is projected to surpass 31,200 people. Wasatch County's largest city is Heber City, it's population is estimated at 6,603 (1999) and is projected to grow to more than 12,880 by 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Wasatch County was \$281 million in 1998. Total personal income for the state is \$46.7 billion. In 1998, the county's per capita income was \$21,199, which is 95% of the state average (\$22,240), and 6th highest among Utah's counties. Total nonagricultural wages in Wasatch County in 1999 were \$95 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Wasatch County in 1999 totaled 6,227, with a 4.1% increase from 1998. The county's unemployed totaled 314, with an unemployment rate of 5.0%. Wasatch County's unemployment rate is higher than the state average of 3.7%, and the U.S. rate of 4.2%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 4,686 in 1999 in Wasatch County. The trade (29%), services (24%) and government (20%) industries account for the largest shares of employment in Wasatch County. Agriculture and tourism-related industries are significant as well. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.3% from 3,878 in 1990 to 14,255 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The Wasatch County School District is the largest employer in Wasatch County. Bear Creek Country Kitchens and the Homestead are also major employers. Other major employers include D Brothers Inc., Daniel's Summit Lodge, Rocky Mountain Care Heber, JD Steel Co., and Wasatch County.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Wasatch County has 106,142 acres of land in 294 farms, 99 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$7.7 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 14% of this and livestock sales for 86%.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Wasatch County in 1999 was 504.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$155.8 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Value – The total assessed value in Wasatch County in 1999 was \$1.2 billion.

Land Ownership – Wasatch County has 758,401 acres of land, 49.3% of the land is federally owned, 41.1% is private/local government and 9.2% of the land is state owned. The remaining land is American Indian reservation.

Washington County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Named for the first president of the United States, Washington County was established in 1852. Its original boundaries stretched the entire width of the territory; the county achieved its present size in 1892. The warm climate encouraged early agricultural efforts, and Washington County has been known as "Utah's Dixie" since the 1860s, when the area produced large amounts of cotton. The county's warm winters, the establishment of Zion National Park (1909), and the completion of Interstate 15 have made it into both a tourist destination and a retirement community in this century. Dixie College, formerly a two-year institution with about 2,500 students was granted four-year status in 1999, it is important to Washington County's economy.

Population

The population of Washington County is 81,204 (1999), which makes it the sixth largest county in the state. At a density of 33.5 persons per mile, it is the sixth most densely populated county. The 1990-99 average annual population growth rate of 5.8%, Washington County is the second fastest growing county, this growth rate is 3.5% higher than the state average of 2.3%. Washington County's projected average household size of 2.9 is close to the state average of 3.0 (2000). Because of the large retired population in the county, the projected median age of 29.5 (2000) is higher than that projected for the state (27.6). The population is expected to continue its strong rate of growth, and is projected to reach 218,198 in 2030. St. George is the largest city in the county, with 47,994 people in 1999. It is projected to grow to a population of 122,727 by the year 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Washington County is \$1.5 billion (1998). The current per capita income is \$18,428. This ranks 11th among Utah counties and is 83% of the state average per capita income. Total nonagricultural wages in the county are \$680.0 (1999).

Labor Market Indicators

The total civilian labor force of Washington County is 37,667 (1999). That is a growth of 5.0% from the previous year. The number of unemployed people in that labor force is 1,365, which creates an unemployment rate of 3.6%. The county has the fifth lowest unemployment rate in the state, and is nearly equal to the state rate of 3.7%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment reached 31,914 in Washington County in 1999. Trade accounts for 31% of employment and services for 25%, these are the largest major industries, followed by government (15%) and construction (12%). Specialization in industries such as trucking and warehousing, medical services, legal services, auto repair, and home furnishings demonstrates the importance of Washington County in general, and St. George in particular, as a regional economic hub for southwest Utah and southeast Nevada. Tourism-related industries are also significant employers. In the future the industry share of Washington County is expected to remain similar to how it is today. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 4.6% from 20,633 in 1990 to 122,284 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The Washington School District is the largest employer in the county followed by Dixie Regional Medical Center and Wal-Mart. Dixie College, St. George City, and Washington County are the largest government employers in the county. Other major employers include IHC Rehabilitation Services, Skywest Airlines, Harmons, Parrott Masonry, Brightway at St. George, Andrus Trucking and Lin's Thriftway.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Washington has 163,135 acres of land in 429 farms, 163 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$9.3 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 34% of this and livestock sales for 66%.

Construction – There were 1,519 residential building permits issued in Washington County in 1999.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases were to \$1.2 billion in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – Total assessed property value for Washington County in 1999 is \$3.9 billion.

Land Ownership – There is a total of 1,554,131 land acres in Washington County. Of that amount 74.5% is federally owned, 17% is private/local government and 6.9% is state land. The remaining land in the county is Indian reservation.

Wayne County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Wayne County was created in May 1892 from Piute County. The county was named after state legislator Willis E. Robison's son. Most of Wayne County's towns were settled after 1880 because of their remoteness and limited resources. Raising livestock has always been an important economic activity; although the creation of the Dixie and Fishlake National Forests limited the amount of grazing lands in the county. The lumber industry, State Fish Hatchery, and tourism associated with Capitol Reef National Park have become significant economically in recent years.

Population

Wayne County has a population estimated at 2,538 in 1999. The county has the second lowest population density in the state, there is only 1 person per square mile. The average annual growth rate throughout the 1990s has been a moderate 1.8%, the state average was 2.3%. The projected average household size is 2.7 persons per household, the state is projected to have 3.0 persons per household (2000). Wayne County's projected median age is among the oldest in the state: 31.6, compared with a state median age of 27.6 (2000). Wayne is projected to have 5,078 people by the year 2030. The largest city is Loa, with a population of 448 (1999). The city is projected to have 850 residents in 2030.

Personal Income and Wages

Total personal income for Wayne County was \$41 million in 1998. Total personal income for the state is \$46.7 billion. In 1998, the county's per capita income was \$17,231, which is 77% of the state average, and 17th highest among Utah's counties. Total nonagricultural wages in Wayne County in 1999 were \$17.36.4 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The total civilian labor force of Wayne County is 1,419 (1999). That is a decrease of 1.0% from the previous year. The number of unemployed people in that labor force is 84, which creates an unemployment rate of 5.9%. Wayne County has the ninth highest unemployment rate among counties in the state, the state average is 3.7%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment totaled 991 in Wayne County in 1999. Services is the largest industry in the county accounting for 32% of employment followed closely by government (29%) and trade (24%). Agriculture is also important in Wayne County. Food products manufacturing, lumber processing, and health services are also important to the county. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.8% from 980 in 1990 to 2,983 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employer in Wayne County is Aspen Health Services. Other major employers include Wayne County government, Wayne County School District, U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. Community Corrections Corporation, Brown Brothers Construction, Garrett Enterprises and the Wonderland Inn are also among the largest employers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture- Wayne County has 59,593 acres of land in 191 farms, 100 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$11.2 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%.

Construction – In 1999 Wayne County reported 31 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$23.0 million in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value property value for Wayne County in 1999 is \$115.8 million.

Land Ownership -Wayne County includes 1,577,264 acres of land. Of the total acreage, 85.6% is federally owned, 10.8% is state owned and the remainder is private/local government.

Weber County

November 2000

History and Settlement

Permanent settlement began in Weber County in 1843 when Miles Goodyear built a fort and trading post on the Weber River. Established as one of the original counties in the State of Deseret in 1850, Weber County was named for early trapper John Weber. The completion of the nation's first transcontinental railroad at Promontory in nearby Box Elder County brought a variety of industries to the area during the 1870s. The military built Defense Depot Ogden during World War II. This, along with military installations in Davis County, brought another population and economic boom to the area. Today the county is home to a number of aerospace industries, along with 11,000-student Weber State University, U.S. Forest Service and IRS regional headquarters, and two major hospitals. Weber County is part of the Wasatch Front with a mix of urban and rural lifestyles. Magnificent scenic beauty, cultural, recreational, educational, and economic opportunities abound. Snowbasin and Powder Mountain are ski areas par excellence. Water sports enthusiasts are drawn to Pineview Reservoir. Metropolitan Ogden is a major shopping destination for Northern Utah.

Population

With an estimated population of 186,020 (1999), Weber County ranks fourth in the state. The county is the third most dense with a population density of 323 persons per square mile. During the 1990s the population has increased at a moderate rate of 1.8% per year, compared to a state average of 2.3%. Weber County's projected average household size is 2.87, compared to the state average of 2.97 (2000). The projected median age for the county is 28.6, slightly higher than the 27.6 (2000) state median age. Weber County is projected to have 307,350 people by 2030. The largest city in the county is Ogden, with an estimated 68,210 people (1999). By the year 2030, an estimated 90,055 people are projected to live in Ogden.

Personal Income and Wages

The 1998 total personal income for Weber County is \$4.1 billion. Total personal income for the state is \$46.7 billion. In 1998, the county's per capita income was \$22,178, the 3rd highest among counties, and 100% of the state average (\$22,240). The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Weber County in 1999 were \$2.3 billion.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Weber County is 99,235 people as compared with 97,535 in 1998 (1.7% change). Of these people, 94,723 are employed and 4,512 are unemployed. The unemployment rate in Weber County is 4.5%, higher than the state unemployment rate of 3.7%, and slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 4.2%.

Employment

Nonagricultural employment reached 88,230 in 1999 in Weber County. The largest major industries in Weber County (as a percent of total employment) are services (26%), trade (22%), government (21%), and manufacturing (17%). Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-farm proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.3% from 79,992 in 1990 to 194,663 in 2030.

Largest Employers

The largest employer in the county is the Internal Revenue Service. Other major employers in this county include Autoliv, McKay Dee Hospital Center, and Weber School District. Iomega Corporation (computer hardware), Convergys (formerly Matrixx Marketing), Ogden School District, Utah State Control Service, and Weber State University are also large employers.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Weber County has the smallest average farm size, small farms are found in other metropolitan counties also. In 1997 there were 936 farms of which 339 were full-time farms. There was 81,352 acres and the average farm size was 87 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$28.5 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 25% of this and livestock sales for 75%. The county is a major dairy county.

Construction – In 1999 Weber County reported 1,754 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$2.4 billion in 1999.

Total Assessed Property Value – The total assessed property value for Weber County in 1999 is \$5.8 billion.

Land Ownership- Weber County is the second smallest county in land area, covering only 368,762 acres. Of the total acreage, 73.6% is private/local government, 18.2% is federally owned and 8.3% is state owned.